

Resource Revenue Data Methodology

Dataset description

This dataset is a continuation of work discussed in the Blog: [Countries Struggling with Governance Manage \\$1.2 Trillion in Resource Wealth](#).

NRGI recognises that there is a lack of definitive data on the total oil, gas and mining revenues that go to governments around the world. Information on natural resource revenues in the public domain is incomplete, non-standardized and inconsistently measured. Coverage varies between different sources, meaning that no one source can be deemed the most complete and therefore 'best' to use in research.

We have compiled this dataset for use in our own work and are making it open data. Users should note that none of this data is attributable to NRG, the dataset is instead curation and transformation of the available resource revenue datasets from non-NRG sources. We are publishing the dataset in both long and wide format to accommodate the preferences of different users.

As is discussed in the blog linked above and below under **Notes to Users**, there are several challenges in interpretation of the data and some explanations to the variations in data. We intend to update the dataset every quarter at a minimum. EITI data can be expected to expand in time coverage in each update, whereas ICTD data is expected to only update once a year. IMF data has not been updated in several years.

Resource revenue data sources

EITI: The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative's (EITI) 50 member countries publish documents about resource revenues. These documents reconcile the amount of revenues that governments report receiving and the amount of payments that companies report making. This data is compiled and available on www.resourcedata.org. This NRG compiled dataset only includes data that is available in the EITI API. In several instances, data is available in PDF EITI reports significantly in advance of the API and these will not be picked up in this dataset. In several instances, PDF EITI reports note resource revenue as share of GDP or total government revenue. These data points are not available in the EITI API and therefore are likely to differ from the data we have calculated due to the use of different sources for denominator (GDP and total government revenue) data.

IMF: The World Commodity Exporters Database published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) includes key macro-fiscal indicators from IMF primary sources. The dataset covers 51 countries whose exports of oil, gas and metals contribute 20 percent or more of total exports. Learn more about the World Commodity Exporters Database here: <https://data.imf.org/?sk=87B5975D-4940-4DBE-A0E5-79424BB9B6CA>

ICTD: The International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD) publishes a global tax dataset combining multiple sources on a range of policy relevant indicators and, where possible, figures inclusive and exclusive of natural resource revenues. The most recently available version of the government revenue dataset was released in partnership with UNU-WIDER. Learn more about the ICTD Government Revenue Dataset here: <https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset>.

Table of indicators

IndicatorID (features in wide csv only)	Agency_r eporting	Indicator_name	Data type	Description of indicator
EITlUSD	EITI	resource_rev_usd	As reported by source	Resource revenue reported by government entities, summed for each country for each year of reporting. Data sourced from the EITI API.
IMFUSD	IMF	resource_rev_usd	Calculated	From the World Commodities Exporters Dataset (WCED). IMF indicator code: GGRCOM Data transformed from billion LCU to USD using exchange rate from the World Bank.
ICTDUSD	ICTD	resource_rev_usd	Calculated	ICTDgdp multiplied by ICTD GDP. ICTD GDP definition: data is in millions of LCU and almost always comes from the IMF's WEO (July 2018). Other observations data come from Article IV consultations.
EITlgdp	EITI	resource_rev_share_gdp	Calculated	EITlUSD divided by GDP from IMF (originally in LCU, converted to USD using WB exchange rate).
IMFgdp	IMF	resource_rev_share_gdp	As reported by source	From the World Commodities Exporters Dataset (WCED). IMF indicator code: GGRCOM_USD
ICTDgdp	ICTD	resource_rev_share_gdp	As reported by source	ICTD definition: Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as “tax revenue” or “non-tax revenue”. Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.
EITlgov1	EITI	resource_rev_share_gov_r ev_1	Calculated	EITlUSD divided by WB general government revenues (originally in LCU, converted to USD using WB exchange rate).
IMFgov1	IMF	resource_rev_share_gov_r ev_1	Calculated	IMFUSD divided by WB general government revenues (originally in LCU, converted to USD using WB exchange rate).
ICTDgov1	ICTD	resource_rev_share_gov_r ev_1	Calculated	ICTDUSD divided by WB general government revenues (originally in LCU, converted to USD using WB exchange rate).

EITlgov2	EITI	resource_rev_share_gov_rev_2	Calculated	EITlUSD divided by ICTD government revenues excluding grants and excluding social contributions (originally in % GDP, divided by ICTD provided GDP (LCU) and converted to USD using WB exchange rate).
IMFgov2	IMF	resource_rev_share_gov_rev_2	Calculated	IMFUSD divided by ICTD government revenues excluding grants and excluding social contributions (originally in % GDP, divided by ICTD provided GDP (LCU) and converted to USD using WB exchange rate).
ICTDgov2	ICTD	resource_rev_share_gov_rev_2	Calculated	ICTDUSD divided by ICTD government revenues excluding grants, including social contributions (originally in % GDP, divided by ICTD provided GDP (LCU) and converted to USD using WB exchange rate).

Notes to Users:

Background to understanding how the differences in the data arise:

- EITI allows member countries to determine certain aspects of their reporting approach (such as the materiality threshold for the revenues it includes), EITI reports can vary in coverage from country to country, both in terms of revenue types and commodities covered. Also, the final EITI figure is based on a reconciliation process between government-reported extractive industry revenue and a company's reported payment figures.
- The IMF dataset focuses on on-budget payments, which may exclude revenues received by state-owned resource companies (in some countries these can be the largest revenue source for the country), resource funds and subnational governments. Other discrepancies may relate to cash and accrual accounting; differences in calendar and fiscal years; exchange rate conversions; and valuation of in-kind payments.
- ICTD dataset includes general notes for each country and year entry and resource revenue notes in the data download that provide useful context and information.

NRGI selection data source for denominators and exchange rates:

GDP: IMF and ICTD resource revenue data originates as % share of GDP. In both cases we use the GDP data also provided by the source (i.e. IMF GDP data with IMF resource revenue data and ICTD GDP data with ICTD resource revenue data) to arrive at gross resource revenue. To transform EITI data into a share of GDP, we use GDP data from the IMF.

FX rates: in all instances of transformation from local currency units (LCU) to US Dollars (USD), we use the World Bank provided exchange rate. WB indicator code: PA.NUS.FCRF

Total government revenues: in the dataset we include resource revenue as a proportion of total government revenues from two sources, detailed below.

1. World Bank / IMF: Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here. Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files. WB indicator code: GC.REV.XGRT.CN
2. ICTD: Total government revenue, excluding grants and excluding social contributions. This is the suggested total revenue variable for econometric analysis, as it is most consistent and complete across countries.